

## VETERANS REVIEWED BEFORE LEE STATUE; LAY CORNER-STONE FOR JACKSON MONUMENT

### FEDERAL COURT DECIDES IN FAVOR OF STEEL TRUST

Renders Unanimous Decision, Refusing Petition for Dissolution.

FINDS NO VIOLATION  
OF ANTITRUST STATUTE

Keystone of Entire Opinion Is  
That "Case Is One of  
Business Facts."

FEATURE OF STOCK MARKET

Expected That Appeal Will Be Taken  
to United States Supreme Court.

TRENTON, N. J., June 3.—The United States District Court for New Jersey today handed down a unanimous decision refusing the petition of the Federal government to dissolve the United States Steel Corporation.

As against the government, the court refused to dissolve the corporation, holding that in acquiring its foreign and home trade the concern did not violate the Sherman antitrust act, and refused all the injunctions prayed for by the Department of Justice.

As against the Steel Corporation, the court held that the committee meetings participated in by 65 per cent of the steel trade of the country, including the Steel Corporation, subsequent to the famous Gary dinners of eight or nine years ago, were unlawful combinations to control prices, but, as these meetings had stopped before the government filed its complaint in October, 1911, the judges held that there was no occasion for an injunction.

The opinion of the court suggests that such practices lie within the province of the new Federal Trade Commission, but adds that if their repetition is apprehended, the court will, on motion of the government, retain jurisdiction of the case for that particular purpose.

PROCEEDING LARGELY ONE  
OF BUSINESS FACTS

A synopsis of the decision of the senior judge, Joseph J. Buffington, prepared by direction of the court, states that the keynote of the entire opinion is that "this case, a proceeding under the Sherman antitrust law, is largely one of business facts."

In another part of the opinion the court states that "the real test of monopoly is not the size of that which is acquired, but the trade power of that which is not acquired."

"If mere size were the test of monopoly and trade restraint," the court said, further on, "we have not one, but half a dozen, unlawful monopolies in the large department stores of a single city."

The court found nothing wrong in the Steel Corporation acquiring the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company during the financial panic of 1907, and this indirectly approves the attitude of the Roosevelt administration in not interfering with that deal. On this point the court held that the output of the Tennessee company at the time was only 17 per cent of the country's total output; that up to that time it had not been a business success; that its ultimate success was doubtful, and involved a further outlay of \$25,000,000, and that the purchase of the Tennessee property, as well as of several other concerns earlier in the history of the big corporation, was made in fair business course, and was "the honest exertion of one's right to contract for one's benefit, unaccompanied by a wrongful motive to injure others."

With regard to Andrew Carnegie, whom the government charged was a party to the "unlawful combination," the court found no proof that he accepted any other relation in the formation of the Steel Corporation than that of seller of his stocks and bonds, and the court declared to be true Mr. Carnegie's statement that he disposed of his interests in a desire to retire from the hazards and responsibility of active business. Four judges, Buffington, McPherson, Hunt and Woolley, sat in this case.

APPEAL TO SUPREME COURT IS PROBABLE

While the suit was filed in the district court, it was heard on a writ of expedition by the judges of the Third Judicial Circuit, who form the Court of Appeals. The next step will be the filing of a formal decree, and the government then probably will take an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

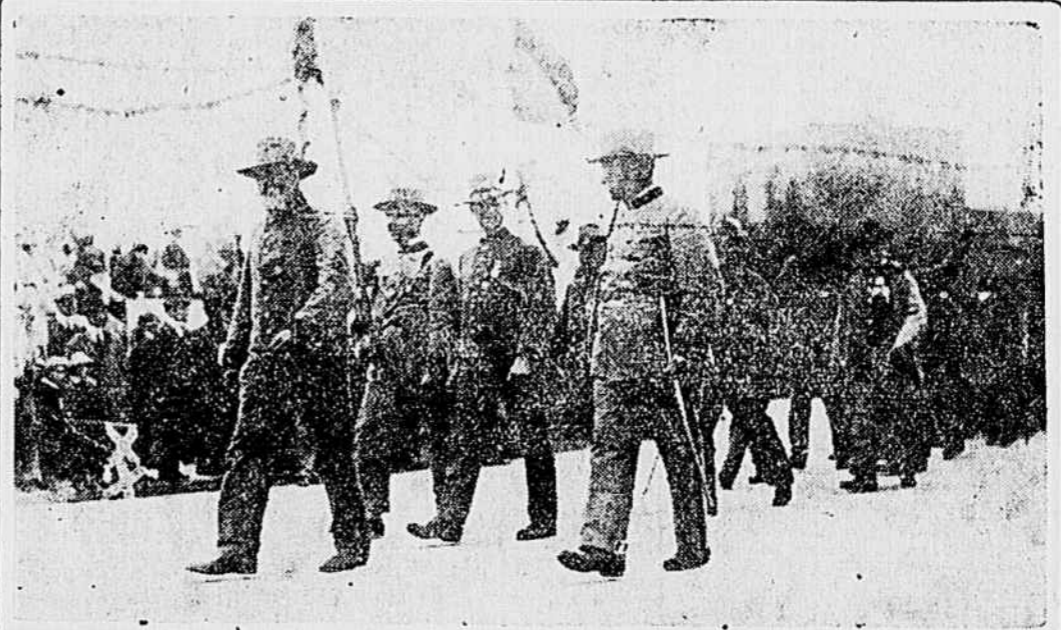
Judge Buffington wrote the principal opinion and Judge Woolley a concurring opinion, in which Judge Hunt concurred. The court stated that all the members were in agreement as to the decree, although not in complete accord concerning every step by which that result is reached.

The suit, instituted by the government, was prosecuted by Jacob H. Gallinger.

The decision of Judge Buffington is a discussion of the business of the Steel Corporation covering its ten

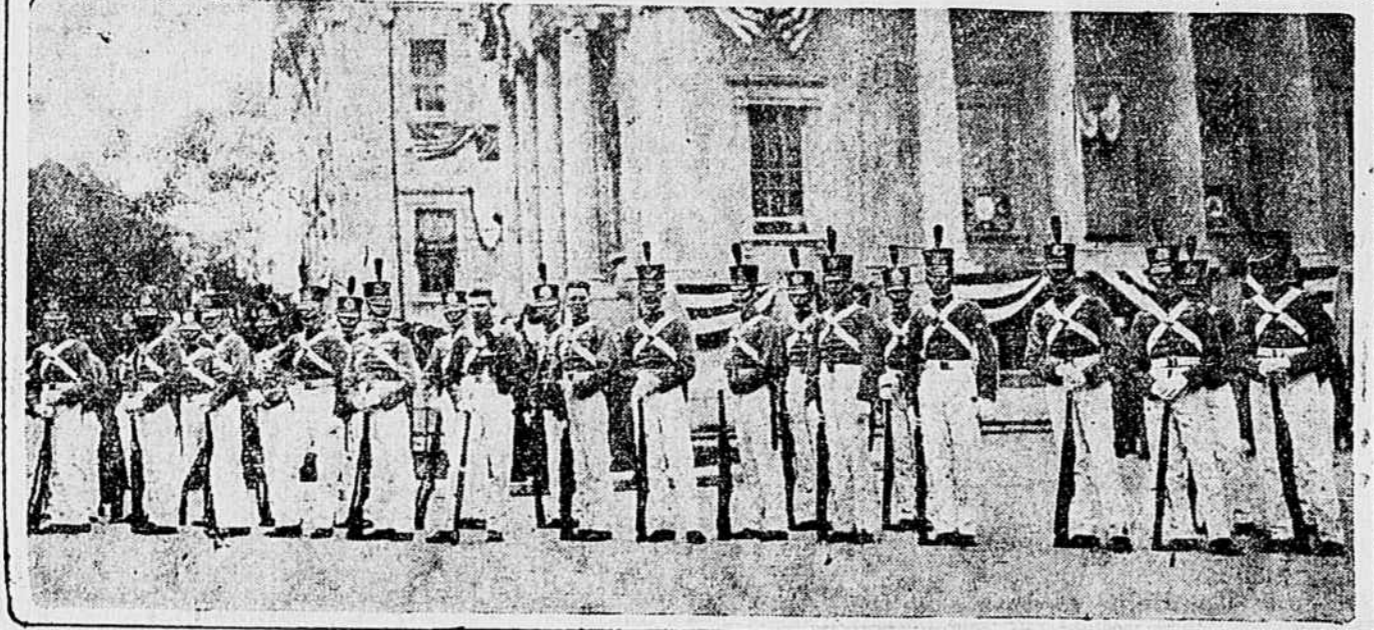


Tennessee Veterans Passing Reviewing Stand



In the Line of March

Photos by Foster



V.M.I. Cadets



Passing Jackson Monument Site



Major Lawrence Price Commanding Richmond Grays

Gen. George P. Harrison—Acting Commander-in-Chief

### AUSTRO-GERMAN ARMIES AGAIN OCCUPY PRZEMYSL

Strong Galician Fortress Captured From Russians After Desperate Siege of Days.

GREAT VICTORY FOR TEUTONS  
Suddenness of Success in East Overshadows All Past Operations of War—Expected to Endeavor to Push On to Lemberg.

LONDON, June 3.—With the capture of Przemyśl accomplished early today, the Austro-German armies have achieved the main object of the great thrust they commenced against the Russians in Western Galicia a month ago today.

They have yet to drive the Russians farther back and establish themselves in easily defended positions, which will enable them to detach forces for operations against Italy and the allies in the west.

Whether or not they accomplish this, the Teutonic allies have won a great victory, and with a suddenness which overshadows all past operations of the war. It was only ten weeks ago that Przemyśl fell to the Russians, after a six months' investment, which was interrupted for a short time in November by an Austrian advance.

With the surrender of the fortress, there fell into the Russians' hands, according to official reports, 120,000 Austrians and 600 guns, and an immense amount of war munitions. Most of the forts, however, had been destroyed by the Austrians, and this is considered in military circles to account for the fact that the fortress succumbed so quickly to the Austro-German attack.

RUSSIANS COMPELLED TO FALL BACK TO SAN

When the Russians captured Przemyśl they were pressing the Austrians across the Carpathian passes. Then, on May 3, came the news of a great Austro-German drive into Galicia. Advancing slowly, but surely, and carrying 1,000 guns, the Teutons compelled the Russians to fall back until the Russian line ran to the right bank of the River San. Crossing the river, the Austro-German forces progressed to the north and south of the fortress, and on Tuesday Berlin announced that three forts to the north had been stormed, while Vienna stated that the railway between Przemyśl and Lemberg was commanded by Austrian guns.

There still was hope in the allied countries, however, that a Russian counteroffensive would hold the invaders off, but this proved ill-founded.

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### CORNER-STONE IS LAID FOR JACKSON MONUMENT

Major William A. Anderson, Former Attorney-General, Makes Address.

CEREMONY VERY IMPRESSIVE  
Distinguished Gathering of Officials Witnesses Masonic Ritual, Notwithstanding Steady Rain—Equestrian Monument to Be Erected at Once.

With the Masonic Grand Lodge of Virginia as the ceremonial artisans, there was laid at the intersection of the Boulevard and Monument Avenue yesterday afternoon the corner-stone of the "Stonewall" Jackson Monument—an equestrian statue, that will add a fourth heroic figure to the three that now look down upon Richmond's tree-lined avenue of fame.

Although there was absent the mighty concourse that would have rallied to the exercises had the weather been more auspicious, the corner-stone laying took place in the presence of a distinguished gathering. Among those on the platform with the officers of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Virginia, were Governor Henry Carter Stuart, Speaker of the House Edwin C. Cox, Judge D. C. Richardson, Judge George L. Christman, Major W. A. Anderson and Rev. James Power Smith, D.D., the last surviving field staff officer of Stonewall Jackson.

DISTINGUISHED GATHERING TAKES PART IN CEREMONY

Despite a penetrating misty rain that descended throughout the exercises, the corner-stone laying, from the standpoint of its significance and the distinguished gathering that took part in and witnessed the ceremonies, and particularly because of an address by former Attorney-General Anderson that took rank as an oration of unusual power and eloquence, was among the big events that marked the final day of the twenty-fifth annual Confederate Reunion.

The ceremony began at 4:30 o'clock, a few minutes after the mighty grand parade had made the circuit of the court of honor. The little company of participants, accompanied by a hundred or two of spectators, who had already stood for hours by the curb watching the military pageant, found their way to the flag-draped stand and platform, and the exercises opened without delay.

From the opening prayer by Rev. James Power Smith, D.D., a lieutenant on the staff of General Jackson, and master of ceremonies, to his brief benediction, the exercises occupied

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### PERSONAL MESSENGER WILL BE SENT TO BERLIN

German Ambassador Wants Situation as Explained by Wilson Clearly Outlined to Kaiser.

SAFE CONDUCT FOR ENVOY

Dispatch of Representative Will Not Delay Early American Note, Which Is Expected to Be Brief and Pointed.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—President Wilson today drafted a note, brief and pointed, to be sent to Germany, asking a definite question—whether the imperial government intends to be guided in the future by the humane principle embodied in international law for the conduct of maritime warfare. It will be submitted to the Cabinet tomorrow, and dispatched soon thereafter, before the week ends.

Coincidentally, there will start for Berlin a personal emissary of Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, to lay before Emperor William and high officials of the German government the substance of what the ambassador learned from President Wilson in his talk yesterday, the true state of public opinion in the United States toward Germany, and the American point of view on submarine warfare. The ambassador, in his interview with the President, it became known today, said he would send within a day or two a man of judgment and breadth personally to outline the situation to the German government.

The President made arrangements, at Count von Bernstorff's request, for the safe conduct of the envoy. His name is not known generally, but foreign

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### RESERVE BANK AGENTS SEE BETTER CONDITIONS

Hope for Future Increased by Timely Rains, Says Report From Richmond.

LIQUIDATION IS CHECKED

Improvement in General Business Outlook in Many Sections—Demand for War Supplies Keeping Many Industries Busy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3.—General business and banking conditions throughout the country as observed by Federal reserve agents of the twelve regional banks are set forth in the monthly bulletin of the Federal Reserve Board, issued today. Improvement was reported by most of the agents. Others noted that the demand from Europe for war supplies was keeping many industries busy.

The Richmond agent reported "very little change in general conditions during May."

"Hope for the future," he added, "has been increased in the presence of timely rains and the knowledge that the close of the planting season shows that there is material diversification especially in sections heretofore almost entirely given over to cotton. The recent softening in the price of this staple has somewhat checked liquidation, which, however, had proceeded far enough to be of great help, not only to the debtors themselves, but to their creditor jobbers and merchants."

Atlanta reported conditions "generally good."

"The outlook is brighter than at any

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### CARRY FORWARD PLANS FOR RELIEF OF MEXICO

State and War Departments Join With Red Cross in Assembling and Moving Supplies.

CITIES WILL BE ASKED TO AID

Officials Await Effect of President Wilson's Warning to Factional Leaders—Arranging to Send Americans in Capital to Vera Cruz.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—While the government awaited to-day the effect of President Wilson's warning to contending military factions of Mexico, the American Red Cross, aided by the State and War Departments, carried forward comparative plans for relieving hungry noncombatants. Orders were telegraphed to consular officers along the border to co-operate in assembling and moving food supplies, and similar instructions will be given the frontier military posts. Brigadier-General Devol, general manager of the Red Cross, conferred with War Department officials preparatory to leaving for Texas to supervise the movement of supplies.

Meanwhile Miss Mabel T. Boardman, chairman of the relief committee, undertook arrangements to organize special committees in several cities to collect and forward supplies purchased or contributed.

Secretary Bryan announced during the day that the Brazilian minister at Mexico City was arranging for a train to carry 150 Americans to Vera Cruz, where they may embark for the United States.

STATEMENT PROBABLY IN CARRANZA'S HANDS

Messages from Consul Silliman at Vera Cruz and Consular Agent Carothers at Chihuahua, told of the receipt of copies of President Wilson's statement. It is supposed that Consul Silliman handed a copy of the statement to Carranza to-day, but Consul Carothers may not be able to reach Villa immediately.

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### OLD MEN AND BOYS, MATRON AND MAID, PAY THEIR HOMAGE

Military Pageant Closes Twenty-Fifth Reunion of Confederate Veterans.

FEEBLE MEN MARCH ONCE MORE TO SOUND OF DRUMS

Clouds Hold Their Moisture Until Last Detachment Passes Reviewing Stand.

NORTHERN TROOPS WELCOMED

Connecticut Governor and Foot Guard Salute Memorials to South's Heroes.

Men schooled in the art of lifting lances for their country's sake and boys who toddled with wooden guns paid their homage yesterday afternoon as they passed the statue of General Robert E. Lee in the twenty-fifth annual parade of the United Confederate Veterans. It was such a pageant as Lee would have wished had been victorious on the fields of Appomattox and Pickett have asked, perhaps, had his cavalry broken through the lines at Gettysburg and not been thrown back in bloody heaps beyond that orchard wall of stone. Here in Richmond yesterday were gathered as many men as Lee commanded when he laid down his arms. But they had lived through bitter years and come to a better day.

In the line that passed from the Capitol Square to Monument Avenue, where Lee's Statue wears itself to sun and storm, was a Northern command—the Governor's Foot Guard of Connecticut. It was the first time in the history of the twenty-five reunions of those who survived the War Between the States that a military organization from the sons of their ancient foes had been invited to join in such a parade.

NORTHERN TROOPS FIND WELCOME IN SOUTHERN PARADE

It was, perhaps, the first time that a command having its home beyond the Mason and Dixon line would have come to Southern hearths and homes upon such an occasion. It was significant that it was not merely a reunion of Confederate veterans; it was as well a reunion of those who had once been the bitterest foes. It meant that the ancient hurt was healed, that no more will the sound of civil strife be heard in the land where all people find a home.

The procession was the real finale of the reunion. The morning had been dark and drear with the threat of rain, and the parade was postponed from 11 o'clock until 1. Even then the threat remained, but the parade was done and the last salute had been fired before the rain began.

Two hours it required for the procession to pass the reviewing stand, where sat Governor Stuart, of Virginia; Governor McCrory, of Kentucky; Governor-Elect Nat. L. Harris, of Georgia; Governor Manning, of South Carolina; Mayor Preston, of Baltimore, and Governor Marcus H. Holcomb, of Connecticut, the first Governor of a Northern State ever to watch a Confederate march in times of peace. For him there were as many cheers as for those Southern Governors who had passed through war's bitter travail and still remembered the succeeding days.

VETERANS MARCH BETWEEN STREETS LINED WITH PEOPLE

From Capitol Square, which had been thronged all day, up Grace Street to Fifth, and from Fifth to Franklin and out to Lee Circle, in Monument Avenue, the streets were lined with more than 100,000 people. There were solid aisles, standing upon curb and paving, on porch and in window and in door. When the first bomb fired by the Signal Corps starting the parade was sounded the cheering began, and the cry rolled in Capitol Square was taken up until it reached the stand at Lee Circle, where the children's human flag was formed.

Here around the statue to Lee and as far east as the monument to Stuart every stand was filled. More than 10,000 men, women and children were gathered on the seats and in the parked spaces. So large were the throngs that the police, assisted by the Boy Scouts, had difficulty in keeping them behind the ropes.

Lee Circle was surrounded by stands, bleachers and seats improvised in the greenway. Southwest of the monument was constructed the stand for the human flag, composed of 600 children, so arranged as to form a perfect resemblance of the Stars and Bars. From 11 o'clock in the morning until the parade was ended these children remained in their seats and sang Southern songs. On the south side of the monument, inside the circle, was reared the reviewing stand. Other stands encircled the monument. Seats were given to the veterans after the long parade, so that they could view in comfort the passing of their sons.

RICHMOND GRAYS HAVE PLACE OF HONOR

At the head of the brave procession marched the Richmond Grays, under command of Major Lawrence T. Price, and behind them came the remnant of every command which has made its

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BAITMORE BY CHESAPEAKE BAY.  
Side trip tickets Baltimore by water, also points in Virginia and the Carolinas. Low fares. Southern Railway, 301 E. Main Street.